

SENATOR HOAR AND THE TRUSTS.

One of the most notable speeches made during the present session of congress was that of the venerable Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts. What makes his speech more pointed and remarkable is the fact that the distinguished gentleman is a republican and stands high in the councils of his party.

Senator Hoar says that when a rich man dies his estate goes into the hands of the probate court and is distributed to his heirs and the millions take a fresh start in the channels of trade, but that a trust never dies and its affairs are never wound up but keep on growing and if it is possible for it to accumulate a thousand millions it will be possible for it to accumulate a million millions. Indeed, there is no limit to its accumulations, and therefore must be fraught with grave consequences.

The other ten evils cited by the distinguished senator are the following: Destruction of competition.

Management of local industries by absentees in the interest of absolute capital.

Destruction of local public spirit. Fraudulent capitalization. Secrecy.

Management for the private benefit of officials.

The power to corrupt elections, and in some cases to corrupt the courts.

The want of personal responsibility to public sentiment.

The holding of vast properties in mortmain—in the "dead hand."

He says that there should be restrictions placed around the trusts, and among others Senator Hoar cites the following:

First. Publicity. Second. The power to stop their business altogether if they violate the restricting laws of congress.

Third. Strict penalties on them and their officials for violations of these restrictive laws.

Fourth. Personal liability for all debts, obligations and wrong doing of directors, agents and officers.

Vanishing Man.

The position of the dethroned tyrant, man, is growing precarious. "Woman's Spear," which Prof. Artemus Ward asked the strong-minded woman not to spear him with, is becoming more and more dangerous. The poor devil is being crowded out. Doubtless he is getting what he deserves. Still, the giant woman should not be tyrannous in using her strength.

Every day the head of the ridiculous Samson is shaved a little nearer to the hide. A woman relieves her husband of \$100. He has no redress say the courts. A woman has a right to search her husband's pockets and snatch up such sums as she chooses, says the Missouri Solomon, Judge George B. Sidener. Day by day the law prunes something from man's already beggery status. Day by day his employment is taken from him. Most of the novels and magazines are written and read by women. A few struggling men still keep their hold upon the typewriter's keys, but they fight against Fate, who is a woman herself. Many men could write novels if they had a chance, are now the pilots of elevators. But the elevator girl has sprung up in Chicago. The woman office holders are numerous in the west. The Missouri woman suffragists have fixed their commanding eyes upon the supreme court of that state. They say that women are eligible to be judges of that court. We foresee the triumph of the gown, and man, petty man, thrust from the bench.

The physical exploits of the women folks are as brilliant as their intellectual successes. Women play foot ball. Women belong to fire companies. In St. Louis the other day three factory girls had a fist fight, described as highly scientific. Last week Mrs. Ernest F. Burmeister, wife of the sheriff of Dane county, Wisconsin, took "two burly convicts" to the state prison, her ".38 caliber revolver handy in her pocket." The country is full of athletic women, trained in many exercises and tall of their hands. Hear this plaint of weak man ruled by a muscle of iron; the plaint of the Hon. George R. Conover, of Chicago, against the wife of his bosom:

"I married a woman who was a physical culture teacher. She amused herself by throwing me across the room, smashing me with both hands, throwing me down and sitting on me until I was almost suffocated. We are the same weight, but I couldn't do anything with her. She made a punching bag of me. Once, when she hurt her hand on me, she took a club and put me out."

The gradual exclusion of man from his former vocations and avocations may be compared to the retreat of the Red Indians before white civilization. As the fringe of white settlements widened, so does the range of feminine activities widen. In time will man be isolated upon reservations and gynecocracy prevail? Who knows? Women can do what they will. Man is feeble. In our ears still rings an awful voice, the voice of that vindictive Kansas woman who proclaimed a year or two ago that man must be annihilated.—New York Sun.

It is the Newspaper that Gets There.

In the course of a recent lecture in Hartford on "The making of a newspaper," Charles Hopkins Clark, of the Courant, said:

"How are you going to get at the public? Mail them circulars and the waste baskets in 10,000 homes give each a weary yawn, and the circular disappears unread. Call upon the people and explain the merits of your wares. The sign 'Our Busy Day' hangs in the business offices; in private houses you must ring the bell. Often you are turned away. If you get in by any shrewd excuse, you cannot go beyond the hall or reception room—you are quietly watched in the interests of coats and umbrellas.

"But put a cleverly worded advertisement of those wares in a newspaper that has an established reputation and circulation in the city's homes and business houses, and see what happens. You couldn't get in there yourself but your advertisement is there on the breakfast table, in the library, in the parlor, in the sewing room, and when everybody is enquiring for the paper which can't be found, it is very likely doing duty on the quiet in the kitchen. It is all over the house and wanted then. You are not. Similarly at the office it is read and re-read and part of the use of 'This is Our Busy Day' sign is to get a chance to read the papers.

And it is interesting to note the advertisement has another than a commercial use. It is printed for business purposes pure and simple; but it is often read for news.

Uninterrupted Pipe Dreams.

Chicago Record-Herald.

Quay starts the year right by issuing an emancipation proclamation to Pennsylvanians.

William Lorimer has decided to swear off and in future permit the Illinois legislature to do as it thinks best.

William J. Bryan is going to make an honest effort during the coming year to look on the bright side of things.

Rudyard Kipling will during the ensuing year confine himself to writing poems intended for the promotion of peace and concord.

All German professors have entered into an agreement to refrain during the coming year from troubling the world by the discovery of new germs.

The theatrical managers have agreed among themselves to produce no plays during the year 1903 that they would hate to have seen by their own daughters.

Every American girl whose father is rich will for one year wear a button bearing this motto: "No titled foreigner need apply."

The U. S. & W. L. Railroad and S. S. Co., now has train service to Manatee, Florida.

Rev. Carlisle P. B. Martin L. L. D., Waverly, Texas, writes: "Of a morning, when first rising, I often find a troublesome collection of phlegm, which produces a cough, and is very hard to dislodge; but a small quantity of Ballard's Horehound Syrup will at once dislodge it, and the trouble is over. I know of no medicine that is equal to it, and it is so very pleasant to take. I can most cordially recommend it to all persons, needing medicine for throat or lung troubles." Price 25c, 50c, \$1.00 bottle at The Anti-Monopoly Drug Store. m

SHERMAN

AT VICKSBURG

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GRANT'S inland march to the rear of Vicksburg having come to disaster through the raids of Van Dorn and Forrest, General Pemberton, the Confederate commander, immediately rushed two divisions to the point threatened by Sherman. So desperate had the situation seemed at Vicksburg the third week in December, with Grant moving down through northern Mississippi upon Pemberton at Grenada and Sherman's column steaming down the river, that Jefferson Davis visited the camps in person to set on foot measures for defense.

Vicksburg had been occupied by the Confederates immediately upon the fall of New Orleans in April, 1862. It is naturally strong for defense, being 2 feet above the river and surrounded by irregular hills and narrow ridges. During the summer Farragut's warships ran past the guns, and the Confederate engineers began an elaborate system of redoubts, lunettes, field works and rifle pits.

In spite of the natural strength of Vicksburg Davis and his generals were alarmed at the danger confronting it.

Waiting for the caisson to get within range the gunner pulled the lanyard. Instantly the caisson exploded, blowing the gunners into the air. Every man and horse was killed. An aid of the Confederate General S. D. Lee, Captain Paul Hamilton, was also a victim of the explosion.

The bridge could not be built, but there was a narrow causeway over the swamp at the head of the lake, and across this Morgan marched his troops for immediate attack, as ordered by General Sherman. Morgan says that he protested against the assault, for it would cost 5,000 men and yet fail. Sherman replied: "Give the order for the assault. We will lose 5,000 men before we take Vicksburg and may as well lose them here as anywhere else."

The brigade commanders and colonels saw that the case was hopeless, but when the signal volley was fired the soldiers of three brigades, De Courcy's, Thayer's and Blair's, rushed forward and were struck by a fearful fire the moment they left their cover. In passing the marsh and bayou all formation was broken, and the assailants jammed together and made splendid targets for the shells and canister.



CRACK SHOT AT A CAISSON.

with only a handful of men in the works and two armies marching upon them. At least 20,000 more Confederates were needed to hold off Grant inland and stop Sherman on the river. When Davis was at Grenada, in front of Grant, it was decided that it would take twelve or fifteen days to bring up troops from Arkansas and prepare works to hold Grant at arm's length. A few days after Van Dorn's swoop on Holly Springs, Dec. 20, Grant began to retreat and Pemberton sent his men to Vicksburg, reaching there in person Dec. 26.

Sherman was not yet before Vicksburg when the Confederate chief arrived, but the Federal gunboats had stemmed into the Yazoo river above the fortress and robbed the army movement of all secrecy. Above the fortress and between it and the Yazoo there is a bayou connecting the water of the Yazoo with the Mississippi. This bayou and the bluff's south of it bear the name Chickasaw, and upon these bluffs Sherman first encountered the defenders of Vicksburg Dec. 27.

Sherman had 30,000 men, but the day of his first clash with the enemy, Dec. 27, and for two days thereafter there was but a single Confederate regiment in Vicksburg proper. The rest of the defenders were strung along Chickasaw bluffs watching the passes from the bayou to the road leading from the Yazoo to Vicksburg. Sherman had sent the division of General A. J. Smith to confront Vicksburg, and on the 28th and 29th the Confederates were driven back to their trenches. Sherman said that Smith's troops could not go forward under the heavy fire of the main forts, and he ordered an attack on the Chickasaw bluffs.

In the pathway of the storming column the Federal scouts found a lake nearly five miles long. It was thought necessary to bridge this water, and there were not enough pontoons in Sherman's train by thirty feet to span it. The leader of the column, General G. W. Morgan, devised a trestle to piece out the gap, and while the workmen were building it the Confederates appeared at one end of the lake and began to fire upon the engineers. Foster's First Wisconsin battery promptly went into position to return the fire.

General Morgan in person directed the efforts of Foster and saw a Confederate caisson with gunners on the ammunition boxes moving up to one of the enemy's batteries. He asked Captain Foster if he could blow up that caisson. "I can try, sir," Foster replied.

hurling at the intrepid mass. The ground was swept by a hurricane of fire. The feat was impossible. The enemy had used the time to prepare the bluffs for defense and had obstructed the passes across the swamp with abatis. Cannon were planted on the ridges to sweep the field and could kill every man who had the courage to march up the bluffs. Morgan's men fell back and reformed and would have tried again if so ordered. The loss in the nine regiments under Morgan that day was 1,433, 154 being killed, 52 missing and 757 wounded. The Confederates lost but few at the bluffs.

While the assaults marched forward in a face of the fire of the Confederate guns on the bluff and the men in the rifle pits three of the enemy's regiments advanced and attacked them in the flank. In this manner several hundred prisoners were captured, but the assailants saved their flanks. A standard of the Sixteenth Ohio was torn to shreds by a shell, but the staff was carried back with the shreds hanging.

The brigade defending the bluffs where Morgan attacked was led by General S. D. Lee, commander of the Confederate right wing. On his left lay the brigade of General Barton, near the city. Barton was confronted by the Federal division of General Morgan L. Smith, consisting of two brigades. While Morgan was attacking Lee's line Smith's column charged the breastworks held by Barton. Five attempts were made by Smith, and three times his troops mounted the Confederate parapets. Once they made a lodgment and began to lay a mine. Smith kept up his attack till night came on and lost about 300 men in all.

Sherman's failure to take Vicksburg was disastrous to the plans of Grant. He had sent Sherman to the task in order to get the start of General McVie, who was on the way down the Mississippi with authority from Washington to command the river expedition against Vicksburg. McVie arrived at the close of the battle and assumed control.

Chickasaw bluffs might fitly be called the battle of the Smiths. The Vicksburg defenses were commanded by General Martin L. Smith. General A. J. Smith, with his division, made the first attack on the defenses. General Morgan L. Smith led the Federal attack in the center, and his two brigades were commanded respectively by Colonel Giles A. Smith and Colonel T. Kilby Smith.

GEORGE L. KILMER

THE WEE-LITTLES AT DELHI.



FIND THE INDIAN PRINCESS.

SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Meeting of Live Stock Association at Kansas City.

Kansas City, Jan. 14.—The sixth annual convention of the National Live Stock Association began a four days' session at the Century theater here today. The attendance is greater than at any previous gathering of the association, and the work achieved probably will stand forth as important as any that has resulted from a live convention in this country. Many of the delegates from distant points had not arrived for the first session, but as was expected before tomorrow. Governor A. M. Dooley was to have extended a welcome on behalf of the state, but was ill and unable to be present. Mayor James A. Reed took his place, and in an eloquent address welcomed the delegates, speaking for the city and state. The response on behalf of the association was made by Peter Jensen, of Nebraska, who spoke in glowing terms of the work before the convention, and the future importance of the National Live Stock association.

Then John W. Springer, of Denver, president of the association, delivered his address. It was a forcible paper and dealt with the legislative, pending and future, necessary for the protection of the live stock industry.

DEFENDED HER GOOD NAME.

Mrs. Effie Carson Slays Robert Rigsby in Macon.

Macon, Ga., Jan. 14.—A tragedy occurred in this city yesterday in which Robert A. Rigsby was shot to death by Mrs. Effie L. Carson in a Macon law office.

The killing, sensational and thrilling as it is, was the sequel of a quarrel which originated several weeks ago.

It was a quarrel in which two business colleges of Macon—the Georgia-Alabama college, of which Professor E. L. Martin is principal, and the Lanier Southern Business college, at the head of which is L. B. Lanier, figured.

Mrs. Carson is teacher of telegraphy in the Georgia-Alabama college, and young Rigsby was a student in the Lanier Business college.

It is alleged that he made remarks reflecting upon the character of Mrs. Carson as a woman. She indignantly denied them, and seeking out Rigsby shot him to death in the law office of Colonel Warramack, Esq.

The affair has created a profound sensation in Macon, as both parties are prominent.

JUSTICE McIVER DEAD.

Was on South Carolina Supreme Court Bench 25 Years.

Cheraw, S. C., Jan. 14.—Chief Justice Henry McIVER died at 4:15 yesterday afternoon at his home here. He was 76 years of age and leaves two sons and one daughter, Thomas P. McIVER, of Charleston; Senator Edward McIVER and Mrs. R. C. Watts, of Cheraw.

He was a signer of the ordinance of secession, a captain of cavalry under Hampton in the army of northern Virginia in the war between the states and one of the leaders in the constitutional convention of 1865.

As soon as white men gained control of the state, he was elected justice of the supreme court and in 1879 was elected chief justice, which office he held at the time of his death.

He was zealous in his duties and has himself written more opinions than any other justice who ever sat in any court in this country, not excepting chief justices or associate justices of the supreme court of the United States.

Two New Commanders Ordered.

Glasgow, Jan. 14.—After several false alarms, two new commanders have been definitely ordered. Each of them will have three screws and will cost \$625,000. It is stipulated that they shall be ready for their maiden voyage in June, 1905. The vessels must do 20 knots for six hours and 25 knots for two days' continuous steaming.

TARIFF ON COAL DOOMED.

Congress Will Pass a Bill Removing Its Duty.

Washington, Jan. 14.—It is expected that congress will pass a bill removing the duty of 47 cents a ton on coal imported into this country.

This bill may take the form of a rebate or drawback for 50 days, and also will provide for reciprocity, admitting free of duty coal imported into this country from countries granting the same privilege to the United States. This means Canada will permit Nova Scotia coal to come into the United States free, while coal from the Alleghenies and westward will go into Canada free of duty.

The ways and means committee will meet tomorrow and according to the present programme report a bill on the above lines. It is expected it will pass the house tomorrow. It will be taken up in the senate very soon, and the intention is to have it pass without much delay. Its consideration in the senate has not been arranged for, but efforts are making to expedite its passage without amendment and with little discussion.

OVERCOME BY GAS FUMES.

Entire Audience in Theater Almost Asphyxiated.

Chicago, Jan. 14.—A special to The Tribune from St. Mary's, W. Va., says: "Nearly the entire gallery audience at the Auditorium theater as well as the members of the company on the stage, were overcome by the fumes of natural gas here last night during a performance. Two of the actresses are at the hotel with only slight chances of recovery. Many of the spectators in the balcony and gallery were overcome as they sat in their seats and had to be carried outside, where, however, they soon recovered. The theater is heated and lighted by natural gas, and an overflow of unconsumed gas caused the trouble."

Cold Wave Reaches New York.

New York, Jan. 14.—Following the heavy rainstorm of Sunday the cold wave has reached New York. In 24 hours the temperature dropped 18 degrees. The temperature at midnight was 10 degrees. This is the lowest reading except for Dec. 9, since Feb. 1901. The lowest temperature last January was 12 degrees on Jan. 1. Many instances of suffering have come to official notice.

Retail Grocers' Association.

Kansas City, Jan. 14.—Grocers are here from all parts of the country to attend the sixth annual convention of the National Association of Retail Grocers, which opened a three days' meeting in Warwick hall today. About 200 of the 500 expected delegates had arrived, when the first session was called to order this morning. One of the largest delegations was from Minnesota. All the national officers of the association are here, and according to President Joseph E. Williams, of South Bend, Ind., important work will be done.

Important Arrivals by Steamer.

New York, Jan. 14.—Among the passengers who arrived by the steamer Kaiserin Maria Theresa from Bremen, Southampton and Cherbourg today were Admiral Lord Charles Beresford and Otto von Elz, military attaché of the German embassy at Washington.

McIVER and JACKSON



FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

Have a full stock of Coffins, Caskets, and Halls, and every description, special attention paid to burials.

Embalming to Order